Notes

Hiroyoshi OHASHI[a, *] and Kazuaki OHASHI[b]: **A New Name for a Bigeneric Hybrid *Senecillicacalia* (*Asteraceae*)**

キク科属間雑種カニオタカラコウの新学名（大橋広好[a, *]，大橋一晶[b]）

Ligularia telphusaiformis Koidz. was regarded by Kitamura (1939) as an intrageneric hybrid between *Cacalia delphiniifolia* Siebold & Zucc. and *Senecillis fischerii* (Ledeb.) Kitam. and was proposed under the new name *Senecillicacalia telphusaiformis* (Koidz.) Kitam. The name was published with the hybrid formula, the basionym, a Latin description of the nothospecies, Japanese name for the plant and citation of the type of *Ligularia telphusaiformis* Koidz. Although the publication of *Senecillicacalia* lacks its description, the nothogeneric name was validly published on the basis of Art. H.9 (McNeill et al. 2006). Kitamaura's name has been adopted as valid in Japanese floras and cited in the bibliography of the taxa treated below.

The generic name of *Senecillis* Gaertn. is, however, a rejected name for *Ligularia* Cass. (McNeill et al. 2006). *Ligularia fischerii* (Ledeb.) Turcz. is the correct name for *Senecillis fischerii. Cacalia* L. is also rejected (McNeill et al. 2006) and *Parasenecio delphiniifolius* (Siebold & Zucc.) H. Koyama is the correct name for *Cacalia delphiniifolia*. Therefore, following ICBN Art. H.6 and H.8 (NcNeill et al. 2006), the generic name *Senecillicacalia* is regarded as invalid for intergeneric hybrid between *Ligularia* and *Parasenecio*. ×*Senecillicacalia* is renamed and validated as follows:

×**Liguparasenecio** H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi, nom. nov.

= *Ligularia* Cass. × *Parasenecio* W. W. Sm. & J. Small.

×*Senecillicacalia* Kitam. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. **8**: 89 (1939); H. Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. **2**: 258 (1952); Knobloch in Taxon **21**: 100 (1972); H. Koyama in K. Iwats. & al., Fl. Jap. **IIIb**: 53 (1995).

×**Liguparasenecio telphusaiformis** (Koidz.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi, comb. nov.

= *Ligularia fischerii* (Ledeb.) Turcz. × *Parasenecio delphiniifolius* (Siebold & Zucc.) H. Koyama.

Ligularia telphusaiformis Koidz. in Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) **37**: 57 (1923), ut *telphusaeformis*, pro sp. [Type: Japan. Kyoto Pref. (Prov. Yamashiro), Hieizan. 1920 Oct. G. Koidzumi (KYO–holotype; Fig. 1). Koidzumi (1923) cited the type specimen as collected in "Sept. 1921", but the date on the specimen is "Oct. 1920" as cited by Kitamura (1939)]; Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2: 1250 (1931).

×*Senecillicacalia telphusaiformis* (Koidz.) Kitam. in Acta Phytotax. Geob. **8**: 89 (1939), et in Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Imp. Univ., ser. B, **16**: 226, t. 6, f. 2 right-hand (1942); H. Hara, Enum. Sperm. Jap. **2**: 258 (1952); Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1175 (1953), Fl. Jap. ed. Engl. 883 (1965), Fl. Jap. ed. rev. 1338 (1965); Ohwi & Kitag., New Fl. Jap. ed. rev. 1487 (1992); H. Koyama in K. Iwats. & al., Fl. Jap. **IIIb**: 53 (1995).

Japanese name: Kani-otakarakô (Koidzumi 1923).

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References

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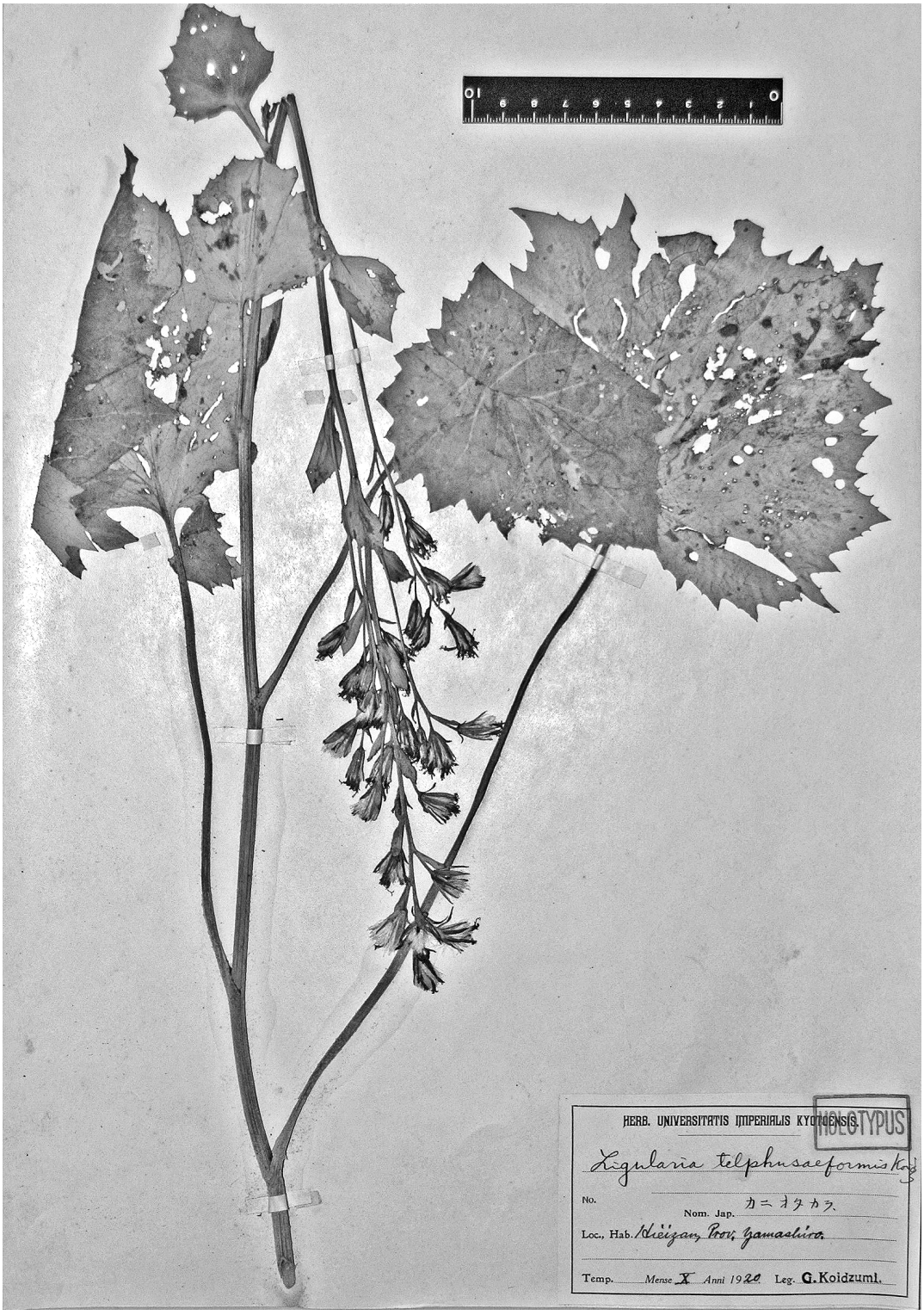

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Ligularia telphusaiformis* Koidz. (KYO).

McNeill J., Barrie F. R., Burdet H.-M., Demoulin V., Hawksworth D. L., Marhold K., Nicolson D. H., Prado J., Silva P. C., Skog J. E., Wiersema J. H. and Turland N. J. 2006. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Vienna Code). A. R. G. Gantner Verlag, Ruggell.

Ohashi H. and Ohashi K. 2007. Hybrids in *Crepidiastrum* (Asteraceae). J. Jpn. Bot. **82**: 337–347.

1923年に小泉源一が京都比叡山で発見し，*Ligularia telphusaiformis* Koidz. と命名したカニオタカラコウを1939年に北村四郎がオタカラコウとモミジガサの雑種とした．北村は新雑種の属名を両親種の当時の属名 *Senecillis* と *Cacalia* とを組み合わせて，*Senecillicacalia* とした．しかし，*Senecillis* も *Cacalia* も廃棄名であり，それぞれの種の正しい属名は *Ligularia* と *Parasenecio* であるから，*Senecillicacalia* は国際植物命名規約（ウィーン規約）H.6およびH.8に基づいて学名ではない名称とみなされる．このためカニオタカラコウ属の新属名として *Ligularia* と *Parasenecio* とを組み合わせ ×*Liguparasenecio* と命名した．カニオタカラコウの学名は ×*Liguparasenecio telphusaiformis* (Koidz.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi となる．

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Kyoko SATO[a], Yoshikane IWATSUBO[b,*], Michihito OHTA[c], Taku MATSUHISA[d] and Naohiro NARUHASHI[b]: **Chromosome Numbers of *Taraxacum officinale* (*Asteraceae*) Distributed in Some High Mountains in Central Honshu, Japan**

中部地方の高山に分布するセイヨウタンポポの染色体数（佐藤杏子[a]，岩坪美兼[b,*]，太田道人[c]，松久　卓[d]，鳴橋直弘[b]）

Summary: Polyploidy in 1,289 individuals of *Taraxacum officinale*, which have invaded the flora of Mt. Tateyama, Mt. Norikuradake and Shiga Heights, were studied. They had either 2n = 3x = 24 or 2n = 4x = 32 chromosomes. These counts are consistent with the results of previous studies in the plains of Toyama Prefecture, central Japan (Sato et al. 2007). Triploid individuals were found in all the sites investigated in the three mountains, while tetraploid ones were restricted only to the sites at low altitudes. Moreover, tetraploid individuals were not found above a height of 2,100 m, which raises the possibility that tetraploid *T. officinale* has lower resistance at alpine habitats than triploid *T. officinale*.

Taraxacum officinale Weber (common dandelion; *Asteraceae*), an introduced perennial herbaceous plant, is distributed in almost all the plains in Japan. This taxon has many hundred apomictic microspecies and has a great variety of chromosome numbers characterized by the occurrence of a polyploid series of 2x (2n = 16), 3x (2n = 24), 4x (2n = 32), 5x (2n = 40) and 6x (2n = 48) in addition to several aneuploids worldwide (Fedorov 1969, Gill 1969), whereas naturalized *T. officinale* in Japan is known to have two forms with different chromosome numbers: triploids (Miyaji 1932, Okabe 1951, Takemoto 1954, 1956, 1961, Sato et al. 2004, 2007) and tetraploids (Sato et al. 2004, 2007). This plant is known to expand its area of distribution into the subalpine and alpine areas of a few high mountains in central Honshu, such as Mt. Hakusan (Nakayama et al. 2006), Mt. Yatsugatake, Mt. Norikuradake, Shiga Heights and Mt. Tateyama (Matsuhisa 2004). These alpine areas are protected nature conservation areas in the national parks of Japan, and the native *Taraxacum* taxa are either *T. alpicola* Kitam. or *T. yatsugatakense* H. Koidz. Introduced plants pose a threat to the native flora of